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having evidently been blown out to sea by southerly storms in crossing from Norway to the lands to the south. Migrants to the far north and Greenland pass through on their migrations, or come down in fall to winter, for the warm Gulf Stream waters keep the southern coast of Iceland largely open in the cold months. The fall migration of native birds is chiefly to the southeast, *via* the Farøe Islands to the British Isles or to southern Norway, and the reverse in spring.

The second part of the book is devoted to the annotated list of Icelandic birds, with synonymy, and notes on the habits. One hundred and twenty species are recorded as certainly known, exclusive of the Great Auk. The greater part of these are water birds, and some thirty-two only are land birds, of which latter, but twelve are known to breed in Iceland. In the notes relative to the different species is brought together a great mass of valuable information largely the result of the author's personal experience. A few of the more interesting notes are the account of the nesting of *Megalestris skua*; the occurrence of a single specimen of the Yellow-nosed Albatros (*Thalassogeron chlororhynchus*) for several seasons on the south coast until shot (in 1846); the nesting habits of Barrow's Golden-eye Duck; and the occurrence of such American species as the American Widgeon, Belted Kingfisher, the Lapland Longspur (rarely noted with flocks of Snow Buntings).

The author's use of Latin names differs somewhat from the accepted usage of American ornithologists. Thus the Kittiwake is *Rissa rissa*; *Palidna* is used as an emendation of *Pelidna*. We are glad to note, however, that the Ringed Murre is not considered a distinct species from *Uria troile*.

G. M. A.

**Holder's Half Hours with the Lower Animals.**<sup>1</sup>—Dr. Holder, to use his own rather awkward phraseology, has "endeavored to make this volume a popular combined review and supplemental reader on the lower forms of animal life from the Amœba to the insects inclusive." There are twenty-nine chapters, twelve of which are devoted to the different families of insects, four to crustaceans, and one each to most of the other groups. It seems to the present reviewer a mistake to have attempted the combination of text-book and reader. The result is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. There is

<sup>1</sup> Holder, Charles F. *Half Hours with the Lower Animals. Protozoans, Sponges, Corals, Shells, Insects and Crustaceans.* New York, American Book Company, 1905. 8vo, 236 pp., illus.

a great deal of information about the more interesting species, enlivened by bits of personal observation on the Florida reefs and off the California coast. Every now and then the author remembers that the book was also intended for a text-book, and injects accounts of the external or internal anatomy of the group or species under discussion with references to accompanying figures. There is constant evidence either of careless throwing together of notes or of a very poor literary handling of material. On page 81 the reader has been hearing about *Lingula* for nearly two pages, when suddenly in the very midst of a paragraph he takes a flying leap into a Sikh rebellion in India and is put to flight by a horde of land leeches which drop from the trees. On page 213, the author, speaking of butterflies, refers to a figure of the head of a moth; moreover the figure shows the pollinia of an orchid attached to the moth's eyes, and the reader is allowed to assume that they are a structural part of the head.

The book has decided merit as a reference book or a supplementary reader for a class in nature study. If the author had not coquetted with the text-book idea, and had arranged his material with more care, the book could have been greatly improved. The illustrations are excellent.

R. H.

**Notes.**—*Additional Records for New England Crustacea.* Since the publication of Miss Rathbun's list of the New England Crustacea (*Occasional Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 7, no. 5, July, 1905) the writer has gone over the study series of the Society's collection and the more recent acquisitions. During this work notes were made when the specimens found added something to the records published in that list, either in the way of localities, extension of range, or the animals with which the crustacean was associated either as a parasite or in a symbiotic relation. These records follow:—

*Uca minax* (LeConte).—Above Fall River, on the Taunton River, were found all three species of *Uca*; on sandy flats on the outer river bank were found *U. pugnax* (Smith) common, and *U. pugilator* (Bosc.) a few. In Thatch Pond, a somewhat protected area, were found *U. pugnax*, a few, and *U. minax* (LeConte) very plentifully.

*Sesarma reticulatum* (Say).—A single specimen of a male from Bristol, R. I., and several specimens from Wood's Hole, Mass.

*Pinnotheres maculatus* Say.—Specimens from gills of *Modiolus modiolus* Linné, Vineyard Sound.